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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT [redacted]

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 15 Mar 1954

SUBJECT The Functions and Structure of Elektromontazh Trust

NO OF PAGES 5

PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted]

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED [redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

DATE OF IN[redacted]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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[redacted]

2. In 1932 the Soviet Government purchased five sets of blast furnace equipment, consisting of skip hoists and charging controls, [redacted] for five million gold rubles. [redacted] We installed, [redacted] two of these sets at Magnitogorsk in the Urals and two at Kuznetsk in Siberia. The fifth set was installed at Zaporozh'ye [redacted]

3. In approximately 1933 [redacted] purchased five more sets, this time from the Siemens-Schuckert Werke of Berlin. One of these was installed at Zaporozh'ye, two at Krivoi Rog, one at Voroshilovskiy Zavod and one at Azovstal' Zavod in Mariupol'. At the same time [redacted] the designs for the Soviet blast furnace equipment were completed and approved by a representative [redacted] in Moscow. The first Soviet skip hoist and charging control was installed at Zaporozh'ye and later [redacted] 14 more Soviet manufactured sets in different blast furnaces throughout the USSR.

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4. The Elektromontazh Trust was an outgrowth of the Siemens-Schuckert Company. After the Bolshevik revolution the Siemens-Schuckert Company was taken over by the Soviet Government and named GET (Gosudarstvenniy Elektrotekhnicheskiy Trest - Government Electrotechnical Trust). The organization continued to function under this name until approximately 1932 when its name was changed to VEO (Vsesoiuznoye Elektrotekhnicheskoye Obedinenie). In 1935 the name of this organization was again changed to Elektroprom (Elektrifikatsiya Promishlenikh Predpriyatiye). Between 1939 and up to the German occupation of Kharkov in 1942, this same organization was called Elektromontazh.

5. As with all other government organizations in the USSR, the headquarters (tsentral'naya kontora) of the Elektromontazh was in Moscow. It had branch offices (otdeleniye) in practically all major industrial cities such as Kharkov, Sverdlovsk, Leningrad, Kiev, etc. In all, there were at least 50 branch offices of the Elektromontazh. The largest three were those located in Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov. The Moscow branch office, which was located in the same building as the headquarters, but had its own director and functioned as any other branch office, had jurisdiction over the Central Oblast, the Urals and Siberia. The Leningrad branch office had jurisdiction over the northeastern portion of the USSR and the Kharkov branch office served all of southern USSR, including Ukraine, Crimea and the Caucasus. The Elektromontazh branch offices in Sverdlovsk and Kiev were especially weak and most of their work had to be checked by either the Moscow headquarters or the Kharkov branch office. Each branch office furthermore had, under its direct supervision, offices (Montazhnii Biuro) in all industrial towns within its territory.

6. The structure and departments of Elektromontazh branch offices were identical. Only the number of personnel in the branch offices differed. The structure, departments, names of the heads of some of the departments and number of personnel in each department of the Kharkovskoye Otdeleniye of Elektromontazh, as of the latter part of 1941, were:

a. Director: Luniov, Ivan (Party member, not an engineer)

(1) Commercial Assistant to the Director (Party member)
(2) Technical Assistant to the Director (Party member)

b. Lich'niy Stol i Bugalteriya (Personnel and Accounting Department):
Chief and 40 clerical workers (75% women)

c. Sikretniy Otdel (Secret Department):
Chief and a staff of 15, three to four engineers and technicians, constructors and tracers. This department worked on secret military projects and therefore was apart from all others. All employees working in this department had to be approved Party members.

d. Otdel Oborudovaniya Metallurgicheskikh Zavodov (Department of Electrification of Blast Furnaces and Steel Plants):

(1) Chief: Goralik, Boris
(2) Assistant Chief: Livshits, Samuil
(a) Podotdel Domnikh Pechey (blast furnaces):
Chief and a staff of 25 (engineers, technicians, constructors and tracers.)
(b) Podotdel Martenovskikh Pechey (Open Hearth):
Chief, Migal, and a staff of 10
(c) Podotdel Prokatnikh Tsekhov (Steel Mills):
Chief Finberg, and a staff of 20
(d) Podotdel Vspomogatil'nikh Privodov Prokatnikh Stanov (Steel Mill Auxiliaries):
Chief, Nikolaichuk, and a staff of 22
(e) Podotdel Setey (Power Supply):
Chief, Rivkin, and a staff of 10

e. Otdel Elektricheskikh Stantsii i Podstantsii (Department of Electric Stations and Substations):
Chief, Parlmutar, and a staff of 30

(1) Podotdel Elektricheskikh Stantsii (Electric Stations)
(2) Podotdel Elektricheskikh Podstantsii (Substations)

f. Otdel Mashinostroitel'nikh Zavodov (Department of Mechanical Plants):
Chief and a staff of 40

g. Otdel Elektricheskogo Transporta (Department of Electrical Cranes and Conveyors):
Chief and a staff of 15

h. Otdel Elektricheskikh Pechey (Department of Electrical Melting Ovens):
Chief, Isaacevich, and a staff of 7

i. Shakhtnyy Otdel (Mining Department);
Chief and a staff of 60

(1) Podotdel Oborudovaniya Podiemnikov (Hoist Equipment)
(2) Podotdel Nadzemnoye Oborudovaniye (Surface Equipment)
(3) Podotdel Podzemnoye Oborudovaniye (Underground Equipment)

j. Otdel Koksovikh i Agglomeratsionikh Pechey (Coke and Sintering Plant Department):
Chief and a staff of 20

k. Otdel Normalizatsii (Department of Standards):
Chief, Ekhol'm and a staff of 7

l. Montazhnyy Otdel
Chief and a staff of 10 clerical workers who took care of the administrative details of each of the Montazhnii Biuro(s) under that particular branch office. They saw to it that their payrolls were met on time, that their needs for common labor were satisfied, etc. They did not have any supervisory jurisdiction over the engineering functions and staff of the Montazhnii Biuro(s).

Montazhnyy Biuro (at least 20 under the Kharkov branch office)
Chief, a secretary, a staff of 10 to 20 engineering personnel (engineers and technicians) and from 200 to 300 laborers.

m. Masterskaya (Workshop);
Chief, accountant, timekeeper, two engineers and 30 laborers. The Masterskaya was located apart from the Kharkov branch office and performed tasks such as the arrangement of electrical panels, manufacture of signal light boxes, the repair of electrical equipment (rewinding generators and the like), etc.

7. The functions of Elektromontazh branch offices were as follows:

a. When the construction of any new factory, or the expansion or modernization of an existing factory, was contemplated, an order was sent from the Moscow headquarters of the Elektromontazh to its branch office within whose territory this construction was to take place. This order in effect notified the branch office of the planned construction and from what source they would receive the blueprints to enable them to proceed with their phase of the planning. The blueprints originated with several organizations which were active in the development of new installations for different types of industrial plants. These organizations, from whom we received the blueprints of the plant with machinery already located thereon, were in various cities, not only in Moscow. For example, the organization developing mechanical plants was located in Moscow; the organization which developed new coal mines was Shakhtostroy in Kharkov; the organization which built coke plants was Koksokhim in Kharkov. For steel mills, we received our blueprints from Leningrad, where the structural designs for steel mills were made. If a particular job was that of modernizing or enlarging an existing plant, the blueprints came to us from that plant.

b. Upon receiving the plans, in the form of complete sets of blueprints indicating the construction details down to the specific locations of mechanical machinery, the Electromontazh branch office then carefully studied the plans, and located on them the electrical machinery and equipment that was necessary to operate the mechanical machines and the plant as a whole. We also indicated on the blueprints where pipes and conduits should be laid in the cement flooring, where the foundations should be heavier so as to withstand the weight of heavy electrical machinery, where holes should be left in walls for electrical conduits, etc. At times we also changed the location of mechanical machinery so as to better suit the power supply.

c. After that we returned the blueprints to the originating organization for their study and approval. In the meantime we made up bills of material and designed all the special electrical equipment, such as panels, switch boards, relays, motor load centers, limit switches, motors, etc. needed by that plant. Blueprints of this proposed special electrical equipment were then sent to either KhETZ (Kharkovskiy Elektro-Turbostroitel'niy Zavod, previously called KhEMZ Kharkovskiy Elektromekhanicheskiy Zavod), Dinamo in Moscow, or Elektrosila in Leningrad for their determination as to whether they could produce the equipment as designed by us. During this time we also prepared cable schedules (routes of cables, including their length, size, etc.) and external connection diagrams.

d. When the originating organization returned the approved blueprints and KhETZ Dinamo, or Elektrosila notified us that they could produce the needed special electrical equipment, we started developing the final designs and blueprints. The next step was our ordering all of the necessary electrical equipment as per our final blueprints and making the layouts as to piping, cables, equipment, installations, etc. An instruction booklet, for the plant, was also developed during this period on the care and operation of the electrical equipment. Three sets of all final blueprints, sketches, etc. were then sent to the plant under construction and one to our Montazhniy Biuro in that city.

e. Our Montazhniy Biuro then acted as the subcontractor in the installation of the electrical machinery and equipment in that plant. When the manufacturers of all special electrical equipment, KhETZ, Dinamo, or Elektrosila completed the order, they sent the equipment to the plant under construction and our Montazhniy Biuro saw to it that it was installed as per our designs and instructions. If during the course of the installation of the electrical machinery and equipment, some problem arose which the engineers attached to our Montazhniy Biuro could not themselves resolve, they called for the aid of an engineer from their branch office. On the other hand, we engineers in the branch offices, sometimes travelled to that plant under construction on our own initiative, without a specific request from the Montazhniy Biuro, to check if everything was progressing according to our technical requests and the schedule.

f. After the installation of all electrical equipment was completed, our Montazhniy Biuro asked us to send an engineer to test the operation of the equipment and the plant as a whole. If none of our engineers, in an Elektromontazh branch office, were qualified enough to test the equipment, a specialist from KhETZ Dinamo, or Elektrosila, was called in to make these tests for us. After all of the initial tests as to the operation of each piece of equipment and the plant as a whole were completed, a commission consisting of the top administrators of the new plant, Party representatives and our representatives repeated the tests. If the tests were successful, the plant was then turned over by us to the administrators of the plant. A formal document called "Priemo-Zdatchniy Akt" was signed by the members of the commission at that time. The signing of this document meant that our job was successfully completed.

8. The above is only a short outline of our major duties with Elektromontazh and makes no mention of the conditions under which we had to work. We worked under the Stakhanovite plan, so we were under pressure at all times. When a job order was first received from our headquarters in Moscow, it was accompanied by a minimum deadline which was set by experienced engineers. Yet, the local Party representative would invariably hold a meeting at which he would propose that as good Stakhanovites we should complete the project, for example, in four months instead of the allowed six. This necessitated taking our work home with us daily and working into the wee hours of the morning so as to meet the unrealistic deadline. Furthermore, if any equipment was installed incorrectly by laborers, or for some good reason we were forced to compromise from the ideal location of a machine, conduit, pipe, etc, and the plant administrators later raised a complaint, we were called on by NKVD agents who accused us of being a "Reditel'" or "Vrag Naroda" (enemy of the state). These accusations were frequent and were followed by long sessions of explaining to men, who have no technical knowledge, as to why it was necessary to do it that way, or in proving that the laborer and not you were responsible for the mistake.

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9. Other sources of constant irritation to the engineering personnel of Elektromontazh were the system called "Uravnilovka", where people of different qualifications and caliber were hired at the same rate of pay, and the special privileges and promotions given to personnel who were Party members. For instance, directors of the headquarters and all branch offices were not required to have any engineering or technical qualifications and never did. Their only qualifications being that they were loyal Party members of good standing. Chiefs of the various departments of the branch offices, not the subdepartments, were not appointed to those positions because of any special competency in the field of engineering, but again because they were Party members. Thus young Party members, fresh out of engineering school, were rapidly promoted over the heads of older experienced engineers into supervisory positions over them. Furthermore, a supervisor or chief of a department could not promote nor fire men under him, this could only be done by the director, and because of the directors' nontechnical background they were usually impressed with incompetent loud mouths instead of the diligent workers who were too busy doing their work to attract their attention. Thus conscientious workers were forced to carry more than their share of the workload and be penalized in the process.

10. The personnel of Elektromontash branch offices and Montashnii Biuro were engineers, technicians, constructors, and a few accountants and clerks. The duties of the technical personnel were as follows:

a. Engineers: Made rough sketches and preliminary determinations as to the electrical equipment needed for a plant.

b. Technicians: Made calculations and determined the kind of equipment needed and chose some of it. A technician's education was only seven years of middle school and then three to five years of technical school where he specialized in a single field.

c. Constructors: Drew up the rough sketches of the necessary equipment to scale, using the engineer's sketches and the technician's calculations.

d. Tracers: Made ink tracings, on transparent paper, of the constructor's drawings. These were usually always young girls.

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After the tracers completed their work, the ink tracings worked back up through the constructor to the technician and engineer and then to the chief engineer and the chief of that department of the branch office. Each person up the line checked the work of those under him and initialed the tracing in a square provided for his initials. After the chief of the department initialed the tracings, he sent them for blueprint reproduction.

11.

a. Blast furnace plants:
(1) Krivoi Rog
(2) Zaporozh'ye
(3) Kramatorskiy Zavod
(4) Dzerzhinskiy Zavod
(5) Dnepropetrovskiy Zavod
(6) Sartana Zavod in Mariupol'
(7) Zavod Ilichiya in Mariupol'
(8) Azovstal' Zavod in Mariupol'
(9) Stalinskiy Zavod
(10) Voroshilovskiy Zavod
(11) Makeyevskiy Zavod
(12) Lipetskiy Zavod near Moscow
(13) Magnitogorskiy Zavod
(14) Kuznetskiy Zavod

b. Coke plants:
(1) Gorlovskiy Zavod
(2) Makeyevskiy Zavod
(3) Kadiyevskiy Zavod

c. Machine manufacturing plants:
(1) Kramatorskiy Mashinostroitel'niy Zavod
(2) Uralmash Zavod in Sverdlovsk
(3) Lisichanskiy Stekol'niy Zavod
(4) Kharkovskiy Traktornyy Zavod
(5) Kharkovskiy Paravozostroitel'niy Zavod

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